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◆ *□□□□□□Marilyn Monroe (1926–1962)*

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◆ *[illegible]Whitney Houston (1963–2012)*

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◆ *□□□□□□Prince (1958–2016)*

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◆ *□□□□□□Amy Winehouse (1983–2011)*

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PharmGKB Database — pharmgkb.org (Stanford University)

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C677T C/C — □□□□Wild Type□

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C677T C/T — □□□

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□□□ (Methylfolate) 400–800mcg□□□□□□□ (methylcobalamin) 1,000mcg□□□□□□ (magnesium glycinate) 400mg

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	olate, 5-MTHF, Quatrefolic □ Deplin□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ MTHFR Gene Clinical Summary, NIH Genetics Home Reference□			
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		GABA		
	FDA Black Box Warning 2016 SAMHSA Advisory 2019		CYP3A4	☠

B.1

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		EMCDDA Drug Profile: GHB	MDMA + MAOI	MAOI MDMA —	☠
		Boyer EW, Shannon M. NEJM 2005	+	—	☠
		Belushi, Farley, Phoenix, Hoffman	+ GHB	GHB — GHB	☠
2–6		EMCDDA Trend Report 2019	MDMA + SSRI	— SSRI MDMA	✗
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SAMHSA National Helpline — 1-800-662-4357

Samaritans — 116 123□□□□□□□24/7□

From the Architect

You made it through the book. That is not a small thing. The material is dense, the science is specific, and the case studies in Part Two are not easy to sit with. If you read all of it, you now have more pharmacogenomic literacy than most of the clinicians who were involved in the cases documented in those pages.

I want to say something directly about why this book exists in the form it does.

For a long time, I tried to understand my own addiction through the frameworks I was given: moral failure, insufficient commitment, bad choices compounded by worse ones. Those frameworks were not only wrong — they were actively harmful. They directed my attention away from the thing that could actually be identified and addressed, and toward the thing that could not be changed by any amount of effort: my character.

When I finally looked at the genetics, and then at the pharmacogenomics, and then at the epigenetics, I found something I had not expected. Not an excuse. Not an explanation that absolved me of responsibility for the harm I caused or the time I lost. But a map. An actual map, with identifiable features, showing why certain substances felt necessary rather than recreational, why certain medications failed in the specific ways they failed, and what the actual architecture of my vulnerability looked like underneath the behavior.

The map did not change the past. It changed what was possible going forward.

That is what I want this book to give you. Not a reason to avoid accountability. Not permission to continue causing harm. A map. The map that should have been available from the beginning — that is available now, through testing that costs less than a single month of most treatment programs — and that can change what is possible going forward.

You were never broken. You were running on the wrong repair manual. The manual follows, it has followed for the last several hundred pages, and it is yours.

Whatever you do with it — I hope it helps you build something that lasts.

— The System Architect

Frank — 0300 123 6600□□□□

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Naloxone (Narcan) — □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

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□□□□□THE RECOVERY KERNEL□

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github.com/JRToken-NGI/recovery-kernel

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A Note on Citations

This book is not an academic text, and the reference list that follows is not a comprehensive bibliography. It is a curated selection of the primary sources, clinical guidelines, and review articles that underpin the book's major claims. For each major topic area, three to eight foundational references are provided — enough to give a clinician or motivated reader a starting point for verification, not so many as to obscure the practical content.

Where research has moved quickly — particularly in the GLP-1/addiction space and in pharmacogenomic clinical implementation — the most recent available publications are prioritized. The CPIC and FDA pharmacogenomic guidelines are updated periodically; readers are directed to the primary sources (cpicpgx.org and fda.gov/drugs/science-and-research/table-pharmacogenomic-biomarkers-drug-labeling) for current versions rather than any static citation.

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